MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

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THE SENTINEL.

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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

T. D. JERMAIN.....W. M. BRIGHTMAN

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 20, 1860.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

	Arrive.	Mails Close.
MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.		
7.15 A. M.	4:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.
7.15 P. M.	12:30 P. M.	12:00 P. M.
MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA.		
7.45 A. M.	12:35 P. M.	5:30 P. M.
4.30 P. M.	8:50 P. M.	9:00 P. M.
MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.		
———	10:30 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
4 P. M.	1:15 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
MILWAUKEE & MORICON.		
7.30 A. M.	9:35 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
3.30 P. M.	2:25 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.		
4.15 P. M.	1:15 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
EAST. LIT & MILWAUKEE.		
7:30 A. M.	2:30 A. M.	———

Except Saturday. Except Sunday, to all points. Except Saturday, to Hartford, Berlin, Kilbourn City, Fox Lake, Fond du Lac and Oshkosh, only. Watertown, Whitewater, Janesville and Madison.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—The *News* thinks it exceedingly "stupid" in Gov. RANDALL and the *Sentinel* to maintain that the law of Slavery is the "law of force." So far from agreeing with us, on this point, the *News* elaborately insists that property in man is just as right and lawful as property in horses, sheep, cattle, and other "chattels." We by no means dispute the right of the *News* to advocate this doctrine. Indeed, we think that it is in strict keeping with the platform of the "National Democracy," and an admirable comment upon the name and principles adopted by the party. Such men as WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and MADISON, among the founders of the Republic, looked upon Slavery as a grievous wrong, and earnestly desired its abolition. But they were "sectionalists," while Messrs. BUCHANAN, BLACK, TOOMBS, IVERSON and WISE—the leaders of the Democratic party—are your only true "National" men.

LIFE'S HAPPIEST PERIOD.—KINGSLEY gives his evidence on this disputed point.—He thus declares: "There is no pleasure that I have experienced like *a child's midsummer holiday*. The time, I mean, when two or three of us used to go away up the brook and take our dinners, and come home at night, tired, dirty, happy, scratched beyond recognition, with a great nosegay, three little trout, and one shoe; the other having been used for a boat till it had gone down with all hands out of soundings. How poor our Derby days, our Greenwich dinners, our evening parties, where there are plenty of nice girls, after that! Depend upon it, *a man never experiences such pleasure or grief after fourteen as he does before*, unless in some cases in his first love-making, when the sensation is new to him."

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD—EARNINGS FOR SIX YEARS.—The annual statement of the New York and Erie Railroad has just been published, which includes the earnings of the road for the past six years, with the expenditures, as follows:

	Earnings.	Expenses.	Expenses per cent.
1854	$5,[illegible]	$3,097,516	54.6
1855	5,[illegible]	3,561,546	62.1
1856	6,[illegible]	3,901,906	59.1
1857	6,[illegible]	4,501,631	70.9
1858	5,[illegible]	3,701,454	72.5
1859	4,[illegible]	3,045,103	67.0

CORRECTION.—In our telegraphic report from Madison, a few days since, it was stated that the Bank of Green Bay had made application to the Legislature for permission to reduce its capital and change its place of business. It is the *Green Bay Bank*, not the Bank of Green Bay, that seeks this change. The latter institution is content with its present *status*.

BEEBE JAIL.—JOHN SUMMERS, of the town of Forest, Richland county, who was confined in the jail on a charge of rape, made his escape on Sunday night last, 15th. It is supposed some person from the outside supplied him an auger and crowbar. The Richland County *Observer* says the jail is a poor affair.

THE DODGE COUNTY MUSICAL CONVENTION will hold their fourth semi-annual Convention at Fox Lake, commencing on Tuesday, Feb. 7th, and continuing four days. Several prizes are offered.

FIRE AT BERLIN.—Through Mr. HOLLAND we learn that a fire occurred at Berlin City yesterday morning, destroying one block of buildings. As yet we have received no particulars.

ACCIDENT.—ALEX KERKOFF, formerly of Mineral Point, and now of Dubuque, was run over by an engine at the latter place recently and so severely injured that his recovery is doubtful.

RAIL ROAD PROJECT.—There is now a project to extend the Milwaukee, Watertown, and Baraboo Valley Rail Road to or near Du Bogue, instead of running it up the Baraboo. This would bring it from Madison to Caledonia or Mineral Point "up the Bonner Branch, and across the ridge south of Belmont, through or near Platteville, and thence down the Little Platte," if the people along that course would cheerfully render the material aid. The importance of a rail road through this section of the country has long been felt, and it would do much towards developing the resources of the country. The amount of money spent in wagoning the produce of all this section of the country to market on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Rail Road, and to the Illinois Central at Galena, is enormous, and if what has been spent in that way during the last two or three years had been applied to building a road over the route mentioned, the road would have been completed to-day.—*Grant Co. Witness.*

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY, Jan. 17.—*Fourth Circuit, No. 1.*—Ætna Ins. Co. vs. John L. Harvey. Argued by Abbott, Gregory & Pinney for pl'ff in error, and submitted by printed brief for def't in error by Rockwell and Converse.

Baxter vs. the State. Motion for a rehearing filed for complainant.

No. 2.—Tallman vs. Ruggles et al. Argument commenced by Sleeper & Norton for appellant, and by Messrs. Gillett & Conklin for respondent and not completed.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18.

Argument in Tallman vs. Ruggles completed.

WEATHER AT LAKE SUPERIOR.—The Lake Superior *Miner*, from Ontonagon, says:

The amount of ice now in the lake exceeds the usual quantity at this season—compared with the past two winters, the excess is probably one hundred per cent. Several days during the past month the lake has been entirely concealed from view, but when a fair south wind prevails for a day or two, it is again cleared within half a mile of the shore. The ice-bergs are much more formidable than at any time last winter, and the number of days the mercury has sunk below zero, is greater than during the whole of last winter.

THERE WAS A FARMER in town to-day with a wolf which he had killed in the town of Windsor, in this County, about two weeks since. He took it to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors and got $4 bounty for its scalp, and afterwards went to McGie's hat, cap and fur de-pot to trade for its skin.—*Madison Patriot.*

THE BULL-HEAD TRADE grew more active during the middle of last week. The lowest estimate that we have yet heard, was that 2,500 tons of these fish, with an occasional pickerel, had been taken out of the streams entering into Lake Horicon during the ten days ending on Saturday last.—*Waupun Times.*

THE CITY.

ANOTHER MEETING was held last evening in Kilbourn's New Hall, in relation to the Market House and City Hall project. There were forty-three persons present, who listened with commendable patience to the reading of a prolix report, setting forth the enormity, extravagance and danger of the scheme. The Committee that drafted the report was composed of Messrs. ROSENECK, GRANT and BALATKA.

Mr. GRANT made a lengthy speech, in which he demonstrated that the Market House was unsafe and unsound, and would be still more so when the proposed alterations were made. He pronounced the whole matter a speculative move, and triumphantly called upon any one to refute him.

As there was no prospect of anything very special being done, we left at an early hour. We believe, now that the injunction is dissolved and a settlement has been made with MORGAN L. MARTIN, that the work will go on, notwithstanding the fears of certain gentlemen.

A GHOST STORY.—BARNEY O'BRALAGAN has read OWEN'S "Footfalls," and consequently believes in ghosts. The following statement may be relied on, as BARNEY related the circumstances to us with his own lips:

"I was sitting," says he, "in my little front room where I board. It was near midnight, and I was deeply interested in the new book. I heard a noise. Everybody in the house had retired, and I wondered what it could be. I looked under the table and felt my hair rise at the sudden contemplation of my boot-jack. I laughed, and my laugh frightened me. I got up and locked the door, and listened. I heard a step on the staircase. I reseated myself and waited trembling. The lamp burned dim, and the room grew cold, and suddenly I heard the Cathedral clock striking the midnight hour. Then there came a stealthy footstep to my door. I could hear the lock spring, and saw the door slowly open. I was breathless. A cold tremor ran down my back-bone. It was terrible. There stood before me a tall figure, misty, indistinct, with flashing eyes that seemed to burn into my brain. It was a spirit. I felt it. It approached. I shrunk within myself, as though the essence of death were nigh. It came, slowly, slowly, without any effort at motion, (and I noticed it had on raw-hide boots,) and before I was aware of it, it seized me by the collar, *and kicked me down stairs, through the hall, into the street!*"

This is the whole of BARNEY'S story. It throws a new light on ghosts. We are bound to believe it, as BARNEY is good authority, and showed us two or three black and blue spots just below the two brass buttons on his coat. He also asserts that just before the spirit vanished it hit him a *swat* on the side of the head that gave him a vivid insight into several weeks to come

We leave this difficult subject for the scientific to unravel.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Northern Illinois Railroad Company, held in this city on Wednesday the 18th inst., the following were the newly elected Directors:

WM. P. YOUNG,	EDWARD P. ALLIS.
S. S. CONOVER,	EDWARD RODDIS,
PHILO BELDEN,	MAURICE S. AYRES,
PETER FORBES,	AMOS T. BROWN,
CHAS. G. COTTING.	

The new Board of Directors elected the following officers:

WM. P. YOUNG, President.
E. P. ALLIS, Vice President.
E. RODDIS, Treasuer,
H. W. GEORGE, Secretary.
S. S. CONOVER, PHILO BELDEN, E. RODDIS, Executive Committee.

President and Vice President ex-officio members of same.

FROM PIKE'S PEAK.—Lieut. Gov. BEALL, of this State, who has been at Pike's Peak for some months past, was in our city yesterday, on his way to Washington. Mr. BEALL assured us that the stories of abundant deposits of gold on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains were in no wise exaggerated; and expressed the opinion that neither California, nor Australia could compete, in this respect, with the region of country within fifty miles of Denver City. Lieut. Gov. BEALL goes to Washington, as a delegate from the Pike's Peakers, to ask for some legislation for their benefit.

THE WRONG MAN.—The Sheriff came in from Eagle, yesterday, in search of a man charged with bigamy, and pounced on a gentleman in one of our most frequented streets as the man. Denial, protestations of ignorance, were of no avail; and it was not until the gentleman denuded himself of part of his clothing, in a convenient store, and satisfied the officer that he was minus certain marks on his arms, which the real offender was known to possess, that he was liberated. The gentleman is a respectable merchant, doing business in this city.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.—Judge MCARTHUR, of the Circuit Court, has dissolved the injunction restraining the contractors on the Market House from proceeding with their work of converting it into a City Hall. The opinion of the Judge was an able one, and covered all the points in the controversy.—We trust that the improvement will now be speedily urged to the desired consummation.

THE WATER WORKS PROJECT.—Why is it that Mr. BREWSTER'S offer to build Water Works for this city is not yet accepted by the Common Council? We think it the best proposition yet made, and one that the Council ought to close with promptly. The opening of Spring should see the work under headway.

THIS CONUNDRUM is not new, but we have not seen it before in so good form as it is here given:

Why was PHARAOH'S daughter and her waiting maids like the Wall street brokers in the panic of 1857?

Because they drew a great prophet from the rushes on the banks!

FIRE.—Yesterday noon a fire broke out in a small tenement on Jackson, near Division street, owned by LEVI J. MERRICK, and occupied by a Mrs. RAY. The fire was occasioned by a defective stove pipe, which ran thro' the roof. The flames were extinguished with a trifling loss.

FAMILY GROCERIES.—Mr. J. W. LEDYARD, at his store on East Water Street, has for sale some very superior home cured hams. Mr. LEDYARD is also sole agent for Mrs. HASCALL'S preserved fruits, pickles and tomatoes. They are very carefully put up in sealed cans, and may be kept for months.

CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—Mr. WEINBERG, the best Violinist in the North West, gives a Concert at Albany Hall, *this* Friday evening. He will be assisted by the best musical talent in our city, and the programme is rich in promise. Mr. WEINBERG deserves a full house, and we hope will have it.

FRESH FISH.—At the Albany "Restaurant" of Mr. H. E. DICKINSON, epicures can find some fresh cod, smelts, sea-bass, &c., all in excellent order, having come this day by Express.

Education.

"'Tis education forms the common mind,
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

Every one acknowledges Pope is right in his statement, and every one admits that education and cultivation are necessary, for what is a person without education of some kind? Without his heart, hand or mind being educated to some extent, what is he? He is scarcely one step above the animal; for all the physical powers possessed by man, are also possessed by animals; but the two great elevating properties, given by the bounty of heaven to man, and to man alone, to distinguish him from the rest of created and living things, are the soul and mind.—The one invisible and everlasting, the other lighting up the whole exterior if the mysterious spark be once kindled and allowed to burn, but if it never receive the fuel intended for it, if it is allowed to famish and starve and waste away, if the heart and mind never are educated, then does the man remain but the animal; for all that distinguish him from the animal, lies dormant, mouldering and decaying.

To be sure the precious spark which the Creator originally gave to his keeping is there yet, but it has never received one breath of air or one gentle breeze to fan it into a flame; but lies smothering and choked, and surrounded by ashes, until one can scarcely recognize in the dim, diminutive speck which barely shows itself through its covering, the once brilliant jewel, which needed but the polishing hand and proper care, to make it shine forth so that its dark casket would seem almost transparent. But we cannot say it is possible for a person to exist without being educated in some manner and to some extent, for it is only in very infancy, when the mind has just flown from the hand of its Maker, and placed in its clayey prison, that it has an existence without education or cultivation, for then it begins, and is constantly receiving impressions and being moulded and shaped by every outward circumstance, by every thought and act, and it never becomes so strong but that outward circumstances exert some influence upon it.

But few things are of much value in their primitive original state; but need cultivation, labor and care to bring their good qualities to maturity, and crush and exterminate the evil which is ever ready to swallow up the good. Take the tiny seed of a flower, for instance, place it in sandy, unhealthy soil, deprive it of rain and sunshine, and allow the weeds to grow up around it as they will, and note the plant that comes from that seed.—If it spring up at all, it is but a pale, sickly, slender, diminutive thing, looking as if it would sink into the earth at the slightest indication of an approaching storm; and fading and withering away before half its days are over. But take another seed of the same kind, place it in rich, fertile soil, give it sunshine and rain, and all the care it requires, and if the original seed be good, the flower that proceeds from it is a strong, healthy one, of beautiful, symmetrical proportions, of a fresh and lovely appearance, delighting the beholder with its beauty and fragrance. Just so with the mind—its improvement and advancement depend principally upon the outward surrounding influences; and if these influences be good from the beginning, and be rightly improved, then we see the perfect man. But education does not consist in the improvement of the *intellectual* faculties alone, but the improvement of all the good qualities which man possesses, and curbing and destroying the evil ones. First of all in the grand scheme of education comes the heart for its share, the most needed, but always most neglected. Educate the intellect only, and you develope but a serpent to poison with his venom. A person with his intellect only cultivated reminds one of a beautifully decorated and highly-finished ship at sea, delighting the eye with its gracefulness, but with no compass, no rudder, no captain; to be tossed about by every fickle wind, and be dashed at last upon the inevitable rocks.—But with man, if he thoroughly educate his heart first, then all else that follows will receive a softer, more beautiful glow from it; the beauty of all other accomplishments will be enhanced by it; it will be to talent as the North Star to the mariner, guiding surely and safely. When man is thus educated, his heart, feelings and passions receiving the greater share, then, and not until then, will he be fitted to accomplish the end for which he was created.

MAUD BROWN.

SUICIDE.—AUGUST KNORR, a German, committed suicide on Wednesday evening, in a drug store on the corner of Sherman and Third streets. By the contents of a note which he left behind him, it was apparent that he had meditated the act for some time, and was undoubtedly driven to it by misfortune. An inquest will be held this morning.

TAXES, TAXES, HURRY UP YOUR TAXES.—SAML I. BRIDGE, under Newhall House, Michigan street, will pay Taxes for a few days yet, at a liberal discount City and County Orders for sale. jan16j221d1w

☞ TO MERCHANTS.—Advertise in the *Republican*, Graysville, Calumet Co., J. N. STONE Editor and Proprietor. aug16j615tf

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—"The Great Tribulation, or, Things Coming on the Earth," by Cummings. The Professor of the Breakfast Table, by Holmes. Helper's "Impending Crisis" of the South, neatly bound in one volume, $1. Harper's Magazine for February; Godey's Magazine for February; Nick Nax for February. Ballou's Dollar Monthly for February. All the above can be had of oct27j859d1y W. E. TUNIS & CO.

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MARRIED:

By Rev. J. W. FISH, at the residence of the bride's father, in Berlin, on Thursday, Jan. 19th, 1860, Doct. J. T. SMITH, of Fox Lake, to Miss HENRIETTA CARHART, of Berlin.

Amusements.

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ON
FRIDAY EVENING, January 20,
AT
ALBANY HALL.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture to the Opera, "Lagozza Cadre," for Orchestra; by Rossini.
2. "Shepherd Prayer"; Chorus for male voices; by Kreutzer.
3. "Fantasie Caprice"; for the Violin with accompaniment of Orchestra; by Vieuxtemps.
4. Duett for Soprano and Bass, from "Rizzio"; by Gerbazni.

PART II.

1. Overture to the Opera, "The Barber of Seville"; Orchestra.
2. "The Wanderer"; Song for Tenor, with accompaniment of Orchestra; by Tenger.
3. "Fantasie," for the Violin; (National Airs)
4. "Quartett from the Opera, "Wild Duck Chase"; for Soprano, with accompaniment of Orchestra.
5. Double Concert for two Violins, with accompaniment of Orchestra; by Spohr.

☞ Concert commences at 8 o'clock.
☞ Ticket 50 cents each, to be had at Nadeschen's, Hempstead's, E. Meier's, and at the door. jan17d

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TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS, FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

New York Matters.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—3 P. M.

The Convention of Manufacturers, held at Meriden, yesterday resulted in a split, and the organization of two conventions of about equal size, one having a Republican and the other a Democratic complexion. Each party adopted a series of resolutions of a Union and conservative character. Mr. Calhoun, of Bridgeport, presided over the bolters' Convention.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says that Mr. Arny, of Kansas, was examined yesterday by the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee. The greater part of his testimony related to Kansas affairs during the border troubles and Brown's movements in 1858. Mr. Arny testified that Brown proposed to locate somewhere, and run slaves from the South, so as to make that kind of property insecure. Mr. A. also testifies that he opposed their mode of interference with slavery. Brown said that he disliked the do-nothing policy of the Abolitionists East, and said they would never effect anything by their milk and water course. As to the Republicans, Brown thought they were of no account, as they were opposed to carrying the war into Africa.

Arrival of the Anglo Saxon.

PORTLAND, Jan. 19—3 P. M.

The Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool 4th, via Queenstown, arrived here at 10.45 a. m. to day. Her mails will be sent to Boston this afternoon, and will be due at New York on Friday at 5 p. m.

Stormy weather had again visited the English coast, causing great damage to the shipping.

The London Times says the present appearances indicate that the contemplated European Congress will not take place. Other authorities say nearly the same thing, but the statement needs confirmation.

Napoleon made a brief address at the diplomatic reception on New Years Day.

Later news from India says that 2,000 rebels and their leaders had been made prisoners in Oude.

Louisiana Legislature—Disunionism.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19—3 P. M.

In the Legislature yesterday the Governor's message was read. It recommends that Louisiana should be prepared to meet her sister States of the South in convention, in case of certain contingencies. He favors retaliation upon the hostility of the North, by licensing and inflicting discrimination against Northern goods, amounting to an absolute prohibition.

The House passed a joint resolution declaring the Harper's Ferry affair an attack on the rights and privileges of the South, and alleging the hostility of the North and election of a Republican President, cause for a dissolution of the Union.

Arrival of the Steamer Habana.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19—3 P. M.

The steamer Habana has arrived here with Havana dates to the 15th.

The weather was very hot.

Business was recovering, and sugar was firm, but transactions were small.

Involved in a Forgery.

BOSTON, Jan. 19—3 P. M.

JOHN B. FRY, member of the State Senate from Worcester county, is said to be involved in the crime of forgery, and yesterday resigned his seat in the Senate. The alleged forgery is one firm in Pearl street, for $8,500.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19—3 P. M.

A fire on the corner of Sycamore and Fifth streets, this morning, destroyed five frame buildings belonging to Henry Nichols. Loss about $8,000. Fully insured.

Injunction Granted.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19—3 P. M.

Judge Caleb yesterday granted an injunction in favor of Horace Day against thirty-seven firms, restricting them from selling corrugated elastic rubber goods.

Bank Teller Committed Suicide.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—3 P. M.

Christopher P. Hewlett, Teller in the Market Bank, committed suicide by taking strychnine. He was 25 years old and had been married about a year.

For the Presidency.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 19—3 P. M.

The Augusta, Ga., Courier recommends Chas. O'Connor, of New York, for the Presidency.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, Jan. 19—8 P. M.

The Assembly was called to order at ten o'clock A. M., and opened by prayer by the Chaplain.

Petitions, &c.—In relation to the subject of insurance companies; from D. R. Obenort for a State bond in Portage City; a petition from the sixteen sections in Shawano Co. for relief; a communication from Rev. Mr. Morris (Catholic) of Madison, in reply to an invitation from the Speaker to officiate as one of the Chaplains of the Legislature, declining it. His reasons were: first, that he considered prayers before legislative bodies unconstitutional, and that his self-respect as a gentleman, would not permit him to officiate.

In the House a debate sprung up. Mr. Elmore thought the communication insulting, and objected to having it go on the journal. Mr. Horn declared it sound, and moved that 500 copies of it be printed for the use of the House. It was a long time since he had heard so sensible a document; Mr. Fisher moved they be printed in the Latin language; Mr. Horn added for the use of the German infidels in the Republican party.—The proposition to print was lost.

Resolutions Introduced—For a select committee of five, to enquire what means are necessary to insure the completion of the North Eastern Land Grant Road; and a resolution was adopted calling on the Governor, in relation to swamp and overflowed lands. Mr. Elmore gave notice that he should introduce a bill to-morrow prohibiting the State Horticultural Society from getting printing done.

A debate ensued on the newspaper question, but no definite action was taken.

The Assembly then went into committee on the whole, after which the committee rose and reported.

Bills Passed—To amend the laws in relation to public printing and distribution of public documents; to reduce the capital of the Bank of Oshkosh; to enable foreign administrators to sue in this State; to amend the charter of Merchant's Insurance Co; to charter the Hanover St. Congregational Society, to authorize a State road in Dunn Co., also one in Douglas Co.

SENATE—Mr. Hanchett introduced a resolution in favor of abolishing the Grand Jury system, which lies over.

Several committees made reports of a local nature.

A communication from the Rev. Dr. Norris of similar import to the one read in the House, was laid before the Senate.

Bills Passed—To legalize the orgnization of School District No. 2 in the towns of Tomah and Adrian, in Monroe Co.; to amend chap. 133 R. S.; to provide for the holding of special terms of Circuit Court in the counties of Washington and Ozaukee; to amend chap. 22 of laws of 1859 relating to sale of land for unpaid taxes.

Resolutions to give each member $10 worth of newspapers for the Session elicited a warm debate. It was finally passed, and the Senate adjourned until Friday, 10 o'clock A. M.

Obituary.

MADISON, Ind., Jan. 19—9 P. M.

Rev. John Finley Crowe, founder of Hanover College, died Tuesday, at Hanover, Ind., of ossification of the heart, aged 73.

UTICA, Jan. 19—9 P. M.

Hon. Chas. A. Mann, President of the Oneida Bank, died suddenly in this city today, of apoplexy. His age was 57 years.

Hon. Clark B. Cochrane Insane.

ALBANY, Jan. 19—9 P. M.

Hon. Clark B. Cochrane's severe illness has unhappily terminated in insanity. He was taken yesterday to the Utica Asium, where it is hoped skillful treatment may restore his reason. The exciting agitation in Congress is believed to have greatly contributed to the much deplored result.

LAWRENCE, Jan. 19—9 P. M.

Nothing new was elicited in the examination of witnesses to-day before the Coroner's jury.

Additional by the Anglo Saxon.

PORTLAND, Jan. 19—9 P. M.

The London Times says that in the event of no Congress being held all that will then remain will be to recognize the Central Italian States, which have been formed out of Romagna and the Duchies, either as an independent Kingdoms or as part of the Sardinian monarchy; to take our stand on accomplished facts and leave the Pope and his supporters to their remedy.

The Daily News remarks that the projected Congress is indefinitely postponed, and that no friend of the cause of freedom in Italy need regret the temporary difficulty in which diplomacy finds itself, as every month gained confirms the liberty of the Italian States and justifies the revolution before the world. The Paris correspondent, writing on the first day of January, says it was then reported in Paris that the Congress would be summoned at the end of January, but the exact day was not known.

A despatch dated Rome, 31 inst., says that the Duke De Grammont had positively stated to the Holy See that the pamphlet "The Pope and Congress" does not contain the programme of France. The explanation produced an excellent effect on the Pope, and it was hoped that he would not object to be represented in the congress.

Prince Gortschakoff left St. Petersburgh on the 27th for Paris.

The latest accounts from the continent do not confirm the statement that the congress was indefinitely postponed, but, on the contrary, it was reported in Paris that the congress would meet on the 12th of February.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Constitutional Magazine publishes a reform bill which was supposed to have been concocted under the auspices of the conservative party, but, according to the London Herald, the bill in question has been published entirely without knowledge or sanction of the leaders of the conservative party.

A scheme for the conversion of the public debt of Canada into one consolidated 5 per cent. stock, irredeemable for 25 years, has been officially promulgated in London, and attracted considerable attention. The liabilities of the colony are £11,600,000 sterling.

The Roman Catholics held a meeting on the 3d inst., for the purpose of adopting an address to the Pope, expressive of their sympathy. From 1,500 to 2,000 were present, including a large number of women. Great unanimity and enthusiasm were evinced. One of the resolutions adopted was to the following effect:—That although, as Catholics, we firmly believe that the spiritual authority of the Pope is not to be of necessity dependant on his temporal power, we yet consider that a diminution of such temporal power would be detrimental and injurious to the best interests of religion.

FRANCE.—According to custom the Emperor on New Years received the members of the Diplomatic Corps in Lasalle du Crone. The reception took place at 1 P. M., and is thus reported in the Moniteur. The Papal Nuncio addressed the Emperor as follows: Sire, on the first of the year which assembles the diplomatic body around your Majesty, I have the honor, sire, to offer to you its respectful homage.

The Emperor replied as follows: I thank the diplomatic body for the good wishes it has expressed on the event of the new year, and I am especially happy at this time to have an opportunity of reminding its representatives that since my accession to power, I have always professed a profound respect for recognized rights. Be then assured that the constant aim of my efforts will be to re-establish everywhere confidence and peace."

His Majesty passed before the diplomatic circle and spoke a few words to each ambassador, making inquiries especially respecting the health of their sovereigns. The reception lasted twenty-five minutes. The Emperor's speech was generally regarded as satisfactory, but attracted little attention.

It was stated, in official quarters, that the budget of the ministry of war for 1860, would be prepared for a strictly peace establishment, the army being reduced to less than 400,000 men.

Commercial and financial affairs in France were in a less favorable condition, owing to the uncertainty which had arisen relative to Congress. Paris breadstuffs dull, but prices of wheat and flour were sustained. Brandies were difficult of sale. The Parise Bourse had been depressed at a further decline. The rentes had receded to 68f45c, but on the 3d there was more firmness—closing prices were 68f25c.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.—Madrid, Dec. 30—Yesterday a Spanish squadron burnt and blew up a fort at the mouth of the river.—The Fetuan tribes, not wishing to continue the war, have withdrawn to their mountains.

Madrid, 1st.—On Friday evening the Moors vigorously attacked our encampment, but were repulsed with great loss. The Spaniards showed great bravery. Their loss, however, is not considerable. The rumor of peace having been concluded is altogether false.

After a glorious fight the Spanish army, commanded by Gen. Prim, defeated the Moors on the whole line, and advanced as far as Guspiligan. The Russians executed several heroic charges, and captured a flag.

The Moors were 40,000 strong, and lost at least 1,500.

The Spanish loss was from 400 to 600.—The greatest enthusiasm prevails in the army.

Three vessels, sailing under the English flag, carrying contraband goods, had been brought from Ceuta to Algesiras.

ITALY.—Gen. Goyon, commander of the French forces at Rome, had been ordered by telegraph to proceed to Paris. This, in some quarters, was interpreted into a menace to the Papal Government.

A despatch from Modena says, in consequence of a demand made by the family of the boy Mortara, who had given proof that the kidnapping of the child was ordered by the Reverend Father and Inquisitor, and Zelette, the latter, had been arrested.

Galibaldi had been honored with an enthusiastic ovation at Milan, although he endeavored to pass through that city en route for Turin quietly and unobserved.

Garibaldi's mission to Turin is said to have reference to his probable appointment as commander-in-chief of all the national guards of the kingdom.

A general amnesty in Naples had been deferred.

But fifty individual pardons had been granted.

Cardinal Antonelli had announced his intention to leave Rome on the 12th for Paris.

AUSTRIA—Vienna letters say a very unfriendly feeling towards the French prevailed in that Capital.

The addresses to the Pope which had been lying in the Vienna churches, were not so numerously signed as was expected.

The Emperor had announced his intention to dissolve 24 regiments and effect such other reductions as would place the army on a peace footing.

The statement that the aristocratic officials in Austria had placed their pay at the service of the Emperor. It was put forward as a hint for them to do so, but they did not respond.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.—Paris, Thursday.—The Emperor has appointed Mr Thorde

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 20, 1860.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capitol, in Madison, on Wednesday, the 29th day of February, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., to choose four delegates from the State at large, and two from each Congressional District, to represent the State of Wisconsin in the Republican National Convention to be held at Chicago on the 18th of next June, to nominate two candidates for presidential electors for the State at large; to adopt such action as may be deemed advisable in view of the approaching election of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State; and for the transaction of such other business as may be thought calculated to advance the interests of the party and promote the success of its principles.

Each Assembly District of the State will be entitled to two delegates in such Convention, except where a district includes more than one County, when each one my will be entitled to two delegates.

The committee would respectfully suggest that Assembly District Conventions to elect delegates to the State Convention be held as early as Saturday, the 18th day of February.

HORACE RUBLEE,
WM. G. HOGERS,
J. W. STEWART,
E. W. KEYES,
C. F. SOLBERG,
HENRY COUSINS,
JAMES McKINSON,
BERNARD DOMSCHKE,
D. WORTHINGTON,
L. C. PAINE,
A. J. TURNER,
CHAS. G. FINNEY, Jr.,
CHARLES BILLINGHURST,
L. P. FRISBY,
A. E. BOVAY,
Republican State Central Com.

Dated Madison, Dec. 29, 1859.

The Chief Justiceship.

For the Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR:—I have read with interest the communications that have appeared in your columns the past week, from various persons, in regard to the above subject. That there should be a difference of views among Republicans on this subject is to be expected, and it is well to have the subject thoroughly ventilated. I wish to intrude upon your columns with a few words upon the article in your issue of yesterday signed "Republican." You, Mr. Editor, vouch for its writer as "a prominent and working member" of our party, and it is with all respect for his opinion that I now write. "Republican" says that the German Republicans are most unanimously in favor of State Rights as construed by our Supreme Court, and that the German Republican press of this State have not taken decided ground on the subject, except one paper, which he asserts has taken decided ground against it.

Now, prominent as this "Republican" may be, I assert, and leave it to any one who is acquainted, to any extent, with the Germans and German papers of this State, that this prominent Republican is utterly unacquainted with the sentiments of the German Republicans, or their newspaper organs.

I doubt whether "Republican" can find a single German Republican, who is identified in our ranks, who does not endorse the State Rights doctrine to its full extent. As for the German Republican press, I call upon "Republican" to give the *name* of that German Republican newspaper that takes ground against it.

I call upon "Republican" to give the name of a single German Republican newspaper in this State which has not taken decided ground in favor of the position of our Supreme Court.

Let me tell "Republican" that the German Republicans are, to a man, with CARL SCHURZ, in his able and masterly argument for State Rights, delivered at Albany Hall during the last judicial canvass. That speech was printed in every German Republican newspaper in the State—its truth became the conviction and principle of the German Republican heart, and they will never waver in their defence of those principles.

But why does "Republican" desire to renew the agitation on this question. The question has already been argued and submitted to the people, and by ten thousand majority the people have decided it. True, some Republicans, prominent and previously hard-working Republicans, dissented from our position and took no interest in the last judicial canvass, and even *voted for* WM. P. LYNDE; but now that our party has so triumphantly carried that doctrine by the popular vote, are these few "prominent Republicans going to make us back down and take upon ourselves their spinal infirmities?

Although I think the discussion of State Right's doctrine among the Republicans of Wisconsin at this late day, is merely reviving issues among us that have long since put to rest. I will merely say that if a Republican Congress should ever pass a law taking away from Southern States the right of trial by jury, and the right of *Habeas Corpus*, I would stand by the decision of the Supreme Court of any Southern State which should resist the execution of such law, even if such law was sustained by a Republican United States Supreme Bench.

This position is our only hope in this land for protection from what may be an infernal despotism. The people of this State are satisfied on that point, as the ballot box has demonstrated, and if any clique in our party think that they are going to get us *now* to knuckle down when they tried in vain to get us to do so last spring, methinks they will find itself greatly mistaken.

A STIFF REPUBLICAN.

Terrible but Natural Fruits of Rum and Licentiousness—A Man Killed.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

ST. ANTHONY, Minn., Jan. 14, '60.

About ten miles north of this city there is a small tavern—a whiskey hole—kept, or has been until last night, by a drinking rowdy, an Irishman. He has kept a woman—not his wife. Last evening two young men, somewhat notorious in our police court, came in from their camp, a few miles from the place, called Pleasure Creek, and commenced drinking. After drinking until a Dutchman, who had brought hay to sell, had left for home, the men went into the room where the woman had retired (this is as she testified before the Coroner's Jury this morning, whether true or not I do not assume to say) and made improper demonstrations, whereupon she called her *quasi* husband, who went into the room and requested them to leave. They refused till he said, "come out boys, (for he knew both of them very well,) I'll treat," then they started.

As the man (MIKE DORGAN) started to go out to treat them, one of them, SANFORD TRIPP, knocked him down, and a fight commenced. The other man, CHARLES DUMPHEY, joined his companion and it was not long before they overpowered MIKE and killed him. MIKE screamed to his wife-woman that he "was almost gone." One of them in answer said, "we will soon finish you."—She caught up her child, ran around the house, and fled to a neighbor's, more than a mile distant, the mercury being some 10° below zero, and she barefooted and in her night clothes only, freezing her feet badly.—The body was found thrown off the steps upon its back, deep cuts in the hands and arms with a large knife, and numerous gashes upon the body; in the side of the head, near the top of the neck, back of the cranium, was a deep wound such as a hatchet or small ax. It penetrated into the brain.

The man was an awful sight—shockingly mangled. Verdict of the jury in accordance with the above facts.

A warrant was issued and they gave themselves up to the sheriff of Anoka County here in this city to-day. TRIPP and DUMPHEY came into the city last night about 11 or 12 o'clock and reported that they had been attacked by four men and robbed of their furs, and had a fight, and they believed they had killed one of the men. They had torn clothes, bruised faces and black eyes, but no severe wounds.

Here is the cause of the death of a man: bad men had whiskey and vile women—I put them in the order in which they are entitled to hold rank. But for the bad *men* there would be no bad *whiskey* (and all whiskey is bad) nor bad *women*.

CHIPPEWA.

SQATTER SOVEREIGNTY AT A FOCUS.

Can a Territorial Legislature by Unfriendly Legislation Abolish Slavery—The Experiment in Nebraska—Gov. Black Vetoes Unfriendly Legislation.

The Legislature of the Territory of Nebraska, by vote of 19 to 17 in the House, and 7 to 8 in the Council, passed the following bill:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska, That Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, be and the same is forever prohibited in this territory.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in full force from and after the first day of July, A. D. 1860.

The vote on this bill was not partisan.—There were professed Democrats for and against it. The bill was passed, not so much to abolish slavery, as to test directly the power of the people of the territory to abolish the peculiar institution. Mr. Dosne, a Democrat, in voting for the bill, gave his reasons for so doing, as follows:

"I have all along tried to keep this vexed question out of our halls of legislation, by voting and fighting against the subject in every form in which it has thrust its hydra head into our chamber. In doing this, have acted in good faith. But, sir, the President of the United States, in his late message, has seen fit to step, in my opinion, far out of his way, to throw this agitating question upon the country and upon the Democratic party; and if he can stand it to introduce this agitation, I can. He says the people of Territories have no right to legislate upon this subject. Sir, I believe this to be a political heresy, and however presumptuous it may appear in me to take issue with so distinguished a functionary, I wish my vote to go upon the record, before my country and before my party, in issue upon this question, raised by the President, and in aid of the passage of this bill."

There were Democrats who voted against the Bill because they did not wish the direct question raised, thinking the party would suffer if forced to meet it. We have from a correspondent at Omaha, the following communication:

OMAHA, Jan. 11, 1860.

EDS. COM.:—Enclosed please find the Veto Message of Gov. Black, on the "Slavery Bill," which I sent you a few days since. It is rather an inconsistent document, when compared with his speech before the Harrisburg Democratic Convention in 1859, where he took strong "Popular Sovereignty" grounds.

There will be a strong effort made to-day, to carry it over his head, but it will not, I think, be done.

We give in full the Veto Message of Gov. Black, and earnestly commend it to the consideration of our readers, and particularly to those who are anxious to call themselves Democrats. Here it is:

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, OMAHA, January 9th, 1860.

To The Council:—

MR. PRESIDENT—I am directed by the Governor to announce to your honorable body the following Message, and to return herewith a bill for "An Act to Prohibit Slavery."

JOHN MCCONIHE,
Private Secretary.

To the Honorable, the Council of Nebraska Territory:—

I herewith return to you "An Act to Prohibit Slavery," unsigned and with my objections.

This Act, necessarily, involves the whole question of power or jurisdiction over the subject matter. If slavery exists here in law, or in fact, to prohibit, is to abolish it. If it does not exist, where is the need for legislation? But I do not stop to measure the relative value of mere words, which may be used, indifferently, and for the same object.

This bill, I suppose, is intended to interdict slavery, or involuntary servitude, within the Territory, and, I suppose, is likewise intended to raise the question, whether the Territorial Legislature can do it. At all events it does so.

For the purpose of considering the question, with distinctness, I will first examine it, as it may or may not be affected by the treaty with France. This Territory was part of Louisiana, and all agree that when we acquired Louisiana in 1803, it was slave territory, and slaves were *property*. The third article of the treaty by which Louisiana became acquired to the United States, is important at this point. It is a part of the treaty compact that "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States; and *in the meantime*, they shall be protected in the free enjoyment of their *liberty, property and religion* which they profess."

As I have had occasion to remark in another communication addressed to you, Nebraska, as a part of the Louisiana purchase, was acquired to become a State, and for no other purpose. For this purpose, and this alone, is there any power under the Constitution to acquire foreign territory. I do not enlarge upon this point, having already discussed it at length.

It is a stipulation in the treaty "that the inhabitants of the ceded Territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States," and is every whit as strong a stipulation that in the meantime they shall be protected in "the free enjoyment of their *liberty, property* and the *religion* which they profess." The faith of the country is pledged to it, and it is just as good to the inhabitants of Nebraska Territory to-day, or any other day, as it was to the first inhabitants in 1803. Mr. John Quincy Adams understood this perfectly, and disposed of the question very briefly and conclusively, when Arkansas was brought before Congress for admission, in 1836. "She is entitled to admission as a slave State, as Louisiana and Missouri have been admitted," by virtue of "that article in the treaty for the purchase of Louisiana, which secures to the people of the *ceded Territories*, all the rights, privileges and immunities of the original citizens of the United States, and stipulates for their admission, conformably to that principle, into the Union."

* * *

Arkansas, therefore, comes, and has a right to come, into the Union, with her slaves and her slave laws. It is written in the *bond*, and however I may lament that it was ever so written, I must faithfully perform its obligations." Now, what was written in the bond? Was it not that the people of the ceded Territories are to be secured in their rights of property, person and religion, as well as that they should be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States?

In the Dred Scott case, Mr. Justice Catron says, "Louisiana was a province, when slavery was not only lawful, but where property in slaves was the most valuable of all personal property. The Province was ceded as a *unit*, with an equal right pertaining to all its inhabitants in every part thereof, to own slaves. * * * To enable the United States to fulfill the Treaty, additional population was indispensible and obviously desired, with anxiety, on both sides, so that the whole country should, as soon as possible, become States of the Union. And for this contemplated future population, the treaty is expressly provided, as it is for the inhabitants residing in the Province. All these were to be protected, *in the mean time*," that is to say, at all times "between the date of the treaty, and the time when the portion of the Territory where the inhabitants resided was admitted into the Union as a State." "At the date of the treaty," he further remarks, "each inhabitant had the right to the free enjoyment of his *property*, alike with his *liberty* and his *religion*, in any part of Louisiana."

To surmount the treaty difficulty, was considered worth a labored effort by Mr. Justice Curtis, in the Dred Scott case. It occupies four full pages of his able, dissenting opinion. His effort was to show, that Congress might prohibit Slavery in the Territory of which Nebraska is a part. On the strength of Blom and Neilson, 2 Peters 314, and Garcia vs. Lee, 12 Peters 519, he argues that the stipulation in the treaty addresses itself to the political or legislative power, and is not a law for the government of the court. It is enough to say that these cases are cases of disputed boundaries between nations; and, of course, for the Political department of the Government, and not for the Judicial. "The Judiciary is not that *department of the Government to which the assertion of its interests against foreign powers is confided*." But under the third article, individual rights of *person, property* and *religion* are guaranteed, and may not be swept away by legislation.

It is also said that "the stipulation was temporary, and ceased to have any effect when the *then inhabitants* of the Territory of Louisiana, in whose behalf the stipulation was made, was incorporated into the Union." In other words, that the State of Louisiana, on her admission into the Union, swallowed up all the rights guaranteed by the treaty to the rest of the territory, including, of course, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, while in a Territorial condition, and Nebraska now. This startling declaration is made on the strength of Chief Justice Marshall's opinion, in 9 Peters 223, to which Mr. Justice Curtis refers as follows "in the case of New Orleans vs. De Armas et. al., (9 Peters 223) the question was, whether a title to property which existed at the date of the treaty, continued to be protected by the treaty after the State of Louisiana was admitted into the Union. The third article of the treaty was relied on. Mr. Chief Justice Marshall said: "This article obviously contemplates two objects. One, that Louisiana shall be admitted into the Union as soon as possible, on an equal footing with the other States; and the other, that, till such admission, the inhabitants of the ceded Territory shall be protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion. Had any one of these rights been violated while these stipulations continued in force, the individual supposing himself to be injured, might have brought his case into this court, under the 25th section of the judicial act. But this stipulation ceased to operate when Louisiana became a member of the Union, and its inhabitants were admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of the citizens of the United States."

And yet, what does this opinion all amount to, except that so far as the State of Louisiana *itself* was concerned, the stipulation ceased to operate, because that State had passed beyond "*the mean time*" mentioned in the third article of the treaty, and its inhabitants were admitted to the "full enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of the people of the United States."

It is then a fair and irresistible conclusion, that the third article of the treaty did include the whole of the Louisiana purchase; and it is an undeniable truth, that the citizens of the several States might go into any of the Territories carved out of the acquisition, and carry with them their property. "The whole territory," says the Supreme Court of the United States, "was acquired by the General Government, as the representative and trustee of the people of the United States; and it must therefore be held in that character, for their common and equal benefit; for it was the people of the several States, acting through their agent and representative, the Federal Government, who, in fact, acquired the territory in question, and the Government holds it for their common use until it shall be associated with the other States, as a member of the Union." And this is in perfect harmony with our whole system.

The Federal Government is a government of States, and not of individuals or masses. People make up the States, and States make the Confederacy. Though the General Government acts on individuals, within and without the States, it is only in the exercise of powers, delegated by the States, and conferred in the Constitution.

In the first American Congress of 1774, colonies came together, through their representatives, and by a union of colonies; the wrongs of Massachusetts Bay were made the wrongs of Pennsylvania and Virginia. The revolution was not a social revolution—it was political. It was a revolution of colonies by name. The Congress of 1776 was a Congress of colonies, and the Declaration was alive with one great truth, "that these United Colonies *are*, and of right ought to be, free and independent States." They made good their Declaration, and became, not only free, but sovereign—each one sovereign and independent within itself. The articles of confederation were entered into by States; the Constitution was formed by a convention of States, each State adopting the Constitution for itself, thus making it, as far as applicable, "a law unto itself."

All territory is acquired to become a State, but it is likewise acquired for the common benefit of the existing States. It is theirs, and the Federal Government holds it as their trustee. Consequently every citizen of every State has a share in it. It is his in the first instance because he is a citizen of some one of the United States, and he has a right to enter into the territory, clothed with his rights as a citizen of the State. He takes his property with him, from his own State, and if he may not do so, then the territory is not acquired for the common and equal benefit of the several States.

Does the Constitution of the United States then carry slavery into the Territories? No; but under the Constitution, and by virtue of it, the Federal Government acquires territory, for the common and equal benefit of the several States—slave-holding and non-slaveholding alike. Being acquired, all may go into it, with their property, of whatever kind, and if they may not, there is no equality. That the Constitution recognizes slaves as property is settled beyond a doubt. And though it carries slavery nowhere, it sometimes follows it. A slave held by the laws of Kentucky escapes into Ohio; under the Constitution he is still as much property as he was before. The law of Kentucky does not follow him, nor can it hold him within the State where slavery is prohibited; but the Constitution can and does. So there is no escape from the fact, that outside of State limits, the Constitution does assert the right of the master to the slave as property, and it recognizes the relation existing between them, as lawful. It is a special provision, I admit, but it must be borne in mind that it is not the special provision which makes him property. It recognizes the right of property as already existing.

When this Territory was first organized, had the citizens of all the States the right to come into it, with their families and their flocks? Had the citizens of Missouri the same right to enter into the enjoyment of their common estate, as the citizens of Iowa, and had both the right to bring with them any property which they saw fit? If they might not, by what law were they restrained or forbidden? Surely not by the treaty, for it is sealed to the protection of property, persons and religion alike. With it, these three are equally sacred. Not by the prohibition of 1820, called, in awful mockery, the Missouri Compromise, for that was repealed, and is now pronounced unconstitutional and void. I assume then, that the citizens of the States owning slaves had the right to come here with their property when the Territorial Government was organized. Some few persons did come with their slaves, and still fewer remained, for the overruling reason that Nebraska is no place for slave labor. Were the slaves of those few set free, by the fact of their having been brought into this Territory? Some were enticed or stolen away, but no process of law was ever invoked, or could have been invoked, to have them pronounced free.

This brings us to the question of power in the Territorial Legislature. Have we the power to manage our domestic affairs in our own way, and exercise the rights of legislation as a free people? I answer we have, beyond peradventure or doubt. But communities, like individuals, have relative duties as well as absolute and relative rights; we must use our own rights so that we do not injure or take away the rights of others. This is good morals and good law. The doctrine of the rights of the States lies at the very foundation of our political fabric. To legislate against the rights of any one State, is to strike a mortal blow at the rights of all.

In this attempt to prohibit slavery by an act of the Territorial Assembly, I am constrained to say you have overlooked the true intent and meaning of the organic law.

It should be remembered that the restrictive line against slavery, known as 36 degrees 30 minutes, was designed not only to control the Territories north of the line, but to exclude slavery forever from all the States to be formed between that line and the 49th degree; thus making the act of Congress to operate on States as well as Territories. I say this was the design in the act of 1820 and Mr. Clayton proved it in the Senate. Indeed, the great object was "to have no more slave States."

At the organization of Kansas and Nebraska, the Missouri restriction was blotted out, and declared inoperative and void, "it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." This was the triumph of Popular Sovereignty over Congressional restriction: The right of the people to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Surely you cannot think that this meant the Territorial Legislature created in the same law and by the same Congress. Is that Popular Sovereignty? Let us look. "And be it further enacted, that the Legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the Governor and Legislative Assembly." The Governor, or Executive, has a voice equal to more than a majority of each House. I need hardly say he is appointed by the President, and may never be seen of "the People" before his appointment. However agreeable it might be to you and me to suppose that we are "*the People*" in the sense of the organic act, I fear that we must surrender the soft delusion. It is true you are elected by the people; but they did not form the system under which you are elected. Congress and the people did all that; may more, they shaped the system in all its details, even to the number of each House, and the very days the Legislature may consume in each session.

I intend the utmost respect, but I must say "the people," mentioned in the 14th section of the organic act, never did mean and never was intended to mean "the Territorial Assembly."

It was the people of the Territory, in their original and sovereign capacity, and they only, which could have been intended. "The sovereignty of a State," says Judge McLean, "resides in the persons who fill the different Departments of its Government; but in the people from whom the Government emanated, and who may change it at their discretion." This is true. When the people of this Territory meet in Convention to frame a Constitution for a State, they will then, for the first time, form their domestic institutions. This is creative power, and implies permanency. They will like form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Speaking of your powers, which are temporary, because the Territorial Government itself is but temporary, the organic act says, they "shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of this act."

But not so when "*the people*" are referred to. They are subject "only to the Constitution of the United States. In creating their own Constitution, and thus preparing to form and regulate their domestic institutions, in their own way, (not the way prescribed by Congress for the mere Territorial Government,) they are not subject to the "provisions of this act," but "only to the Constitution of the United States."

And in thus forming their own institutions, in their own way, and entering the Union, with or without slavery, as they themselves may determine, *the people* vindicate the great doctrines of State Sovereignty and Popular Sovereignty together, and illustrate the harmonious workings of a perfect and complete system. SAM'L W. BLACK.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Jan. 9, 1860.

—*Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 16.*

Census of Wisconsin from 1836 to 1855, Inclusive, and Estimated for 1859.

From the Madison Patriot.

Counties.	1836.	1859.
Brown	2790	8043
Crawford	1250	5140
Dane	In Iowa	172
Dodge	In Milwaukee.	13
Grant	In Iowa.	2303
Green	do	464
Iowa	3218	6294
Jefferson	In Milwaukee.	485
Milwaukee	2893	31381
Racine	In Milwaukee.	3054
Walworth	do	1619
Washington	do	61
Total	11,683	15,186

Counties.	1840	1842	1846	1847	1850.
Adams					137
Brown	2107	2140	3068	2914	6215
Calumet	275	407	586	1060	1742
Chippewa					215
Columbia			1909	3791	9565
Crawford	1502	1449	1444	1406	2098
Dane	914	776	3689	10895	16539
Dodge	87	140	1757	14903	19078
Fond du Lac	139	295	3544	7459	14519
Grant	3920	5987	12034	11720	16108
Green	936	1094	4763	6487	8890
Iowa & Richland	3078	3529	14906	7967	9029
Jefferson	954	1089	3689	11464	13817
Kenosha					10734
Lafayette				9835	11581
La Pointe				367	459
Manitowoc	245	264	629	1955	3702
Marathon					503
Marquette	18	50	989	2301	3641
Milwaukee	5558	9353	15822	22791	31017
Portage	1023	649	931	1201	1253
Racine	3875	6019	17983	10535	14973
Richland					903
Rock	1701	2907	12405	14729	20760
Saint Croix			1412	1674	2261
Sauk	102	398	1003	2178	4871
Sheboygan	183	321	1031	3550	5379
Walworth	2611	4018	13493	10639	17849
Washington	443	905	1412	13447	19185
Waukesha*			13704	15806	19928
Winnebago	185	142	732	2747	10197
Total,	35945	44478	155977	210646	305391

*Kenosha included in the census of Racine up to 1850; Lafayette with Iowa to 1847; Waukesha with Milwaukee to 1850; Richland with Iowa, to 1850.

Counties.	*Taken from*	1855.	1859.*
Adams		6565	6216
Bad Ax	Crawford	1898	11495
Brown		6699	10444
Buffalo	Chippewa	892	4746
Burnett	(no returns)		
Calumet		3031	5407
Chippewa		888	2528
Clark	Crawford	292	791
Columbia		17065	29657
Crawford		2899	5569
Dane		37714	36256
Dallas	Polk		
Dodge		24530	32402
Door	Brown	729	1030
Douglass	La Pointe	855	655
Dunn	Chippewa	1790	2590
Eau Claire	do		4480
Fond du Lac		54784	40229
Grant		28170	29505
Green		14,827	20000
Green Lake	Marquette		14803
Iowa		15205	19101
Jackson	Crawford	1093	5809
Jefferson		26699	32887
Juneau	Adams		13683
Kewaunee	Brown	1109	5105
Kenosha		12997	13589
La Crosse	Crawford	3804	15303
La Fayette		16004	15310
La Pointe		447	1987
Manitowoc		13048	19901
Marathon		1427	5005
Marquette		14893	9546
Milwaukee		46925	52025
Monroe	Crawford	2047	10019
Oconto	Brown	1501	5044
Outagamie	do	4911	8690
Ozaukee	Washington	12973	15498
Pepin	Dunn		4502
Pierce	St. Croix	1720	5007
Polk	do	547	2140
Portage		5151	9675
Racine		20853	26350
Richland		2584	9744
Rock		31364	39703
St. Croix		3040	7582
Sauk		13614	17200
Shawanaw		254	1354
Sheboygan		20391	23451
Trempealeau	Chippewa	403	2503
Walworth		29683	32144
Washington		18597	19544
Waukesha		24012	25574
Waupaca	Winnebago	4857	12837
Waushara	Marquette	5841	10542
Winnebago		17469	26695
Wood	Portage		5995
		552109	658098

*This estimate of population is based on the vote cast for Governor, on the 8th of November last—ratio of one vote to seven inhabitants, for which estimate we are indebted to G. C. Russell, Esq., of the Secretary of State's office.

A SUCCESSFUL CASE of transfusion of blood into the veins of a woman, was performed lately in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland.—The woman, although in the prime of life, had become so weak from the loss of blood that pulsation was at times imperceptible. The blood of a friend was injected into a vein in one of her arms, and the most cheerful results were immediately manifested. She continued to improve rapidly, and at last accounts was considered beyond the reach of danger.

A SHIP RECENTLY SAILED from San Francisco for Hong Kong with a cargo, consisting of the dead bodies of some hundreds of Chinamen, bound for the tomb of their ancestors. The perfume was almost as delightful as that from the rats their comrades eat.—This kind of trade still thrives in the Pacific. Ships take live Chinamen and dead rats to California, and carry back to Asia dead Chinamen and live rats.

GERMAN LITERATURE has sustained a loss by the death of William Grimm, the younger of the celebrated brothers. He was in his seventy-fourth year.

THE CELEBRATED CHARLES HEIDSICK has arrived at New York. He wears a bottle green coat with blue labels, and glasses upon a bottle nose. He is said to be sparkling in conversation, when drawn out, but sours if neglected.

Auction Sales.

Great Auction Sale
—OF—
CLOTHING
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

The subscriber will sell at auction his large stock o

Ready-Made Clothing!
AND FURNISHING GOODS,
NOW IN STORE
NO. 196 EAST WATER STREET.

The Stock will be put into job lots and sold to the highest bidder for

CASH!

The Stock is nearly new, comprising a complete assortment usually found in a

Clothing Store.

Sale to commence on Friday at 10 A. M.
CALEB WALL, Auctioneer.
dec21

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NUMBER 146 EAST WATER STREET, Milwaukee. CALEB WALL will sell all descriptions of goods at his usual prices, strictly on all goods, and sell at public or private sale. sep11

WILLIAMS & RODWAY,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
LAND AGENTS AND MONEY BROKERS,
19 WISCONSIN STREET, 19.

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENtion to the sale of Furniture, Dry Goods, and every description of Merchandize, at their Sale room or in any part of the City or County.

☞ Liberal advances on consignments, and prompt returns made.

N. B.—Bonds, Notes, and Mortgages negotiated.
D. WILLIAMS.
W. K. RODWAY.
Milwaukee, January 17, 1859. jan18d3m

6th Annual Announcement!

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE
COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing $3 WHICH WILL ENTITLE HIM TO

1st.—The beautiful Steel Engraving, "Shakspere and His Friends."
2d.—A copy of the elegantly Illustrated Art Journal, one year.
3d.—A Free Season Admission to the Gallaries, 345 Broadway, New-York.

In addition to which *several hundred* valuable Works of Art are given to subscribers as Premiums, comprising choice Paintings, Sculptures, Outlines, &c., by the first American and Foreign Artists.

Subscriptions received by
H. H. WEST, Gen. Sec.
dec21jl12d1y 156 East Water st., Mil.

PORTABLE GAS CHANDELIERS!

FAMILIES LIVING OUTSIDE THE Gas limits wishing extra lights for parties or other occasions, can be supplied with

Portable Gas Chnadeliers,

Furnishing a light equal to Coal Gas, by application to
JOHN T. PERKINS,
At the Portable Gas Depot, corner of Wells and Second Streets, 4th Ward. dec22

RAISINS—M. R. AND LAYER, IN whole, half and quarter boxes, for sale by
jan19 EDWARD TRUELOW, 191 East Water st.

Groceries and Provisions.

IMPORTED WINES & LIQUORS,
AT WHOLESALE.
J. W. LEDYARD,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

OFFERS TO THE TRADE AND ALL who desire genuine articles, fine old Cognac Brandy, from Vintage of 1812, '34 and '48, Medor, Sauza and Julio Gins, Old Scotch and Monongahela, Old Bourbon and Irish Whiskies; fine Sherries, Ports and Madeiras Champagne of the most favorite brands; Jamaica and St. Croix Rum; old Tom Gin, Hollands, Bitters and Cordials of all kinds. Fine Havana Segars, &c., &c.

With unsurpassed facilities for obtaining PURE LIQUORS direct from FIRST HANDS, I am prepared to furnish GENUINE LIQUORS at LOWER PRICES than can be bought at any similar establishment in this city.

All goods sold by me warranted perfectly pure and free from any ADULTERATION WHATEVER.

Orders from the interior respectfully solicited, to which particular attention will be paid.

My stock of CHOICE BOTTLED LIQUORS comprises the largest and most varied assortment in this market.

London Porter and Scotch Ales always on hand.

Orders for sam'l's Chicago and Milwaukee Ales promptly executed. J. W. LEDYARD.
jan14 61 East Water street, Milwaukee.

EDWARD TRUSLOW,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS,
CONFECTIONERY, &c.,
119 East Water Street, Milwaukee,
oct20

GROCERIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, OF THE LATE firm of Sinclair & Gunnison, has removed into store No. 8 East Water street, where he will have constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries, Nails, Glass, White Lead, Dried Fruits, &c., which he will offer low to cash, or prompt paying customers. He will be pleased to see any of the friends of the old concern, and as many new ones as may favor him with a call. W. M. SINCLAIR.
Milwaukee, April 25th, 1859. apr26d2w52d8m

J. D. ALLCOTT. A. B. ALLCOTT.
ALLCOTT BROTHERS,
FAMILY GROCERS,
22 Chestnut Street,
MILWAUKEE.

Goods Delivered Promptly, Free of Charge
dec14d3m&dly

L. T. CHASE & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS & GROCERS,
Wholesale & Retail,
Waldo's Block, Cor. East Water & Chicago Sts

OFFER IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASers:
Manilla Rope, (allsizes);
Russia do do
Tarred Hemp Rope, (allsizes);
Marline, Houseline,
Hambroline,
Spun Yarn,
Lath Yarn,
Cotton Duck, (all numbers);
Tar, Pitch,
Oakum, Oars,
Blocks, Hooks and Thimbles,
Sane Twine,
Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,
And a full assortment of everything usually found in a first-class Ship Chandlery Store.
Apr6y2d&dly

TO TRUNK MAKERS & SADDLERS

5,000 YARDS CANVASS, ALL NUMbers, 22 to 44 inches wide, in store and for sale cheap. L. T. CHASE & CO.
dec8

HIDE ROPE, HAY ROPE AND BALING TWINE, in lots to suit, cheap for cash, by
L. T. CHASE & CO.,
nov10 Corner East Water & Chicago St.

Dry Goods.

A FRESH LOT OF
Alexandre's White Kid Gloves,
JUST RECEIVED THIS DAY AT
23 WISCONSIN ST.
dec30 L. BLAKE.

Mack Brothers' Column.

SEASONABLE GOODS

SEPTEMBER 27th, 1859.

MACK BROTHERS

INVITE THE INSPECTION OF PURchasers to their stock of

DRY GOODS!

Suited to the present season, which, in their experience of twelve years in this market, has not been surpassed, either as to

QUALITY,
QUANTITY,
VARIETY,
STYLE, OR
LOW COST!

Which seems to be the one thing desired with all buyers, in these days of working cheap, and increasing sales thereby.

MILWAUKEE SAVINGS' STORE,
181 EAST WATER STREET.
sept27d&dly MILWAUKEE, WIS.

GREAT BARGAINS!

MAY BE EXPECTED, AT
187 East Water Street,
AS THAT
Immense Stock of Dry Goods!!
MUST BE CLOSED OUT!
Without Respect to Cost!!
BY THE ASSIGNEE.
sp18d157d1y JOSEPH UARY, Assignee.

Clothing.

CCIV.
CLOTHING!
GLOVES,
MITTS,
SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSE,
SCARFS,
MUFFLERS,
SUSPENDERS,
SOCKS,
TIES,
UNDERSHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
CRAVATS,
STOCKS,
H. RUSSELL, 204 East Water street. nov12

CITY CASH STORE.

Clothing at Wholesale and Retail.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VEST INGS,
Tailors' Trimmings at very low prices for Cash.
JAMES A. SWAIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
193 East Water St., St. Martin's Block
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.
sept27d3m&dly

OYSTERS!!
C. S. MALTBY'S
Justly Celebrated Oysters!
IN CAN, KEG AND SHELL,

SO LONG AND FAVORABLY KNOWN in the western markets, are now being received daily at the old stand, 191 East Water Street, and are offered at wholesale or retail upon the most favorable terms and at lower prices than ought to suit the times

☞ All our Oysters are warranted fresh and nice and the best the market affords.

☞ Orders from city and country solicited and promptly filled.
sep10d3dsme H. COOKE, Agent.

NEW BOOKS

ADDED TO THE LIBRARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION:—The Virginians, by Thackeray; Taylor's Greece and Russia, and At Home and Abroad; Gold Foil, by Dr. Holland; Life for a Life, by Miss Mulock; A Good Fight, by Charles Reade; Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green; Reminiscences of Scientific Discovery for 1858; Abbott's French Revolution; Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. VIII; New American Cyclopedia, Vol. VII; Gerald Fitzgerald, by Reade.

NOW IS THE TIME TO JOIN!

☞ Initiation $1; Half-Yearly dues $1.
Rooms next North of the Newhall, 2d floor.
dec21

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

A GREAT CHANCE TO GET A STOCK of Books, Stationery, a few Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, &c., &c., have on hand about twenty-five hundred dollars worth of said goods, which the owner will exchange for a small house and lot in the city or a

MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1860.

Special Notices.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!!!
What is it? How Cured?

DYSPEPSIA IS OUR NATIONAL DISease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habits, bilious condition. How many suffer with it and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of the headache! Yet how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics, or laxatives. But such a course can was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HEMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases,—This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head, and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty remedies, in large vials, and morocco case, $5; do, in plain case, $1. Family case of fifteen boxes and book, $2.

These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,

DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by J. M. ALLCOTT. dec29d3weow

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it is the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause.

If Rest and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞ None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 13 Cedar street, New York.

For sale in Milwaukee by John Rice. jn15d196w4cwly

THE PUBLIC BLESSING WHICH IS now so universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs and of the system generally, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, head aches, piles constipation, consumption, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their curative properties. A single trial invariably secures them the title of the best family medicine now before the public. For sale by the proprietor, W. R. MOFFAT, at his office, 335 Broadway, and by Store Keepers and Druggists generally. oct15d362t2wawly

KENOSHA WATER CURE

IS PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN ONE of the most healthy cities on Lake Michigan, between Milwaukee and Chicago, and has been thoroughly refitted and enlarged so as to accommodate a large number of patients. Experienced nurses are constantly employed to attend all patients at the Cure. Dr. Seeley is the attending physician, whose reputation is unsurpassed in the entire west

☞ For particulars and circular, address

E. PENNOYER, Proprietor, Or,
H. T. SEELEY, M. D.

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Banking and Exchange.

ARMSTRONG, SPINK & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER OF HURON AND EAST WATER STREETS

Will buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, uncurrent money, Gold, &c. Are prepared to draw direct on England, Ireland, Scotland, France, and the principal cities on the Continent of Europe.

Milwaukee, Nov. 10th, 1859. nov12d1y1075

HARVEY TERRY,
BANKER & DEALER IN EASTERN EXCHANGE

PURCHASES AND NEGOTIATES Good Business Paper; will negotiate the sale of Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages East.

☞ Also Agent for the sale of Philadelphia Fire and Burglar Proof Champion Safes, suitable for Bankers and others, being one of the best kinds of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes combined now in America; at prices from $50 to $700 each, according to size.

☞ OFFICE, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Spring street Bridge. jy21d1y

MARINE BANK,
CORNER OF HURON AND EAST WATER STREETS
JOHN S. HARRIS, President.

J. H. SEDGMORE, Cashier. mar18d97d1y

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—OF—
WALTER DELAFIELD,
WAUKON.....IOWA.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY REMITted at current rates of Exchange.

Refer to American Exchange Bank N. Y.; Wis. Marine and Fire Ins. Co. Bank, Milwaukee. fe14d366jly

PRICE, FARMER & CO.,
Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange,
16 NEWHALL HOUSE, MAIN ST.,
MILWAUKEE, - - - - WISCONSIN.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT, IN SUMS OF one pound and upward, payable in all the principal towns of Germany, France, Ireland, England and Scotland.

COLLECTIONS made at all available parts of the country.

GOLD, SILVER and UNCURRENT MONEY bought and sold to order.

SHORT FIRST CLASS BUSINESS PAPER discounted at fair rates, and constantly wanted.

REFER TO
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MERCHANTS, SAVINGS, LOAN & TRUST CO., Chicago.
FOREST CITY BANK, Cleveland, Ohio.
MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS' BANK, Wheeling.
CONTINENTAL BANK, New York.
D. DUMMINS, President Girard Bank, Philadelphia jy2ad1y

Pianos, Melodeons, &c.

Great Display of Piano Fortes,
—OF—
HALLETT & DAVIS, IN BOSTON; OF A. H. GALE & CO., IN NEW YORK, AND OTHERS.
MELODEONS,
OF MASON & HAMLIN, IN BOSTON.
Sheet Music and Musical Instrument
—AT—
A. B. VAN COTT'S
New Music Store, on Main St.,
NEXT TO WISCONSIN ST.

PIANOS FOR RENT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Higher Prices allowed for old Pianos in exchange for new ones.

The high reputation that Pianos and Melodeons of these above named factories have attained all over the Eastern States; the medals received at different fairs, with the reports of the most distinguished Pianists and Musicians, and that of the Press, present a weight of testimony in favor that cannot be resisted, and assure the purchaser of his receiving a superior instrument, worthy to be patronized by the public. jy2

THE JUBILEE,

CITHARA, NEW LUTE OF ZION, Choral Harmony, American Choir, and other Church Music Books at H. N. HEMPSTED'S Music Store, 173 East Water st. jan15

ITALIAN VIOLIN STRINGS.

A FRESH IMPORTATION OF GENUine Roman Strings just received direct from Italy. Also Strings for Guitar, Violincello, Double Bass and other musical instruments. The trade supplied at very low prices.

H. N. HEMPSTED,
jan14 173 East Water street.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A FINE TONED SECOND HAND PIano for sale cheap at H. N. HEMPSTED'S Music Store, jan14 173 East Water St.

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY
J. S. FARRINGTON,
No. 131 Spring St., Milwaukee, Wis.

IS NOW MANUFACTURING Pianos of all styles, and at prices to suit the times. Work warranted to equal any eastern made instruments both in Tone and finish.

N. B.—Tuning and Repairing of all kinds of musical instruments well and promptly done. jan25d391dly

Watches and Jewelry.

A. B. VAN COTT.

BEST RAILROAD TIME-KEEPERS

OF THE BEST ENGLISH, SWISS AND American manufacture, in Gold and Silver cases. Great variety of Gold Chains and Plated Wares, and new kinds of Jewelry of every style and description.

Watch Materials, &c.

Corner of East Water and Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 3729.

HOLIDAY GOODS!!

THE GREATEST VARIETY, BEAUTIful, CHOICE, the FINEST Goods ever brought to EAST, just now received.

☞ COME AND SEE, where we ALWAYS AIM to represent Goods as THEY ARE, at the Jewelry Store of MASON & LOOMIS,
dec17 201 East Water st., Milwaukee.

Refrigerators! Refrigerators!!

MASSER'S PATENT ICE CREAM Freezers! Water Coolers! Ice Pitchers! A great variety of the above articles just received and for sale at low prices, at 156 East Water street.

BLAIR & PERSONS,
Agents of the Manufacturers.
jan21

RAHAT-LE-LOKOOM, CUEFDARE, OR Turkish Fig Paste, and Grape Paste, for sale by EDWARD TRUSLOW,
Wholesale Dealer in Foreign Fruits,
nov26 119 East Water street

THE SENTINEL.

Terms of the Sentinel.
CASH, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY, delivered in City, per annum	$7.00
do do do six months	4.00
do do do three months	2.00
do do do per week	.15
Papers to the Trade, per hundred	2.00
DAILY, by mail, per annum	7.00
do do six months	4.00
do do three months	2.00
do do per month	1.50
do do single copies *five cents.*	
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THE DREAM.

BY HENRY T. TUCKERMAN.

The shade of an oak in the twilight was creeping
Along the smooth turf as a green esplanade,
The wren in the folds of the woodbine was sleeping,
And the gleam of the fountain was lost in the shade—
When a gentle voice called me to haste to the dwelling;
Its accent was music, its welcome divine,
And my heart with a heavenly rapture was swelling,
As I entered the cottage and felt it was mine!

The rays of a lamp, through a pearly vase gleaming,
Fell clearly and soft through a beautiful room,
Where the smile of a Virgin, by Raphael was beaming,
And the flowers around it exhaled their perfume;
A statue methought was a sweet cherub bound
To this scene of repose, its sky-mansion forgot:
Works of sages and minstrels lay scattered around,
And the spirit of peace seemed to brood o'er the spot.

At the harp sat a maiden whose eye, by love lighted,
Shone tenderly forth from her forehead of snow,
Her white arm raised, like a spirit benighted,
Amid the dark tresses that clustered below;
Like garlands of hope by a young goddess flung,
To my soul seemed the flow of her melody's stream;
Of affection unchangingshe fervently sung,
Till, sighing, I woke, but to find it a dream.

[Written expressly for the Daily Sentinel.]

TWENTY STEPS
TO ONE WOMAN'S HEART.

[CONTINUED.]

"Do you propose to sell out your stock here?"

"To tell the truth, I did come to that conclusion some time since. I convinced myself that it would be a rare chance for some young man, but as yet, I have utterly failed to pursuade any one else of the truth of my thoughts, and I was thinking seriously this morning of hiring an auctioneer, writing a letter to my god-mother, and then starting back to Smyrna with the next vessel. But Lem, I find while I have been here receiving the showers of a very summery existence, I have taken roots, bless you, and its not so easy to be transplanted and live. No, I must stay in the country now."

"I don't understand you Chartsey," I said.

He then rose from the chair, laid his pipe on the center table, stretched his long figure a moment and walked to the wall, lifted down a daguerreotype from the long ranks of specimens, and handing it to me, threw himself back into the seat.

"Lem, you know who that is?"

"Know it, of course! It's my cousin Mary!"

"Now walk round the room and glance at the rest," he said.

I did as he desired; walking leisurely up to the wall, I cast my eyes over the pictures and recognized two or three copies of the one I had in my hand. I turned to express my surprise, and Chartsey with a waive of his hand motioned for me to pursue the survey further; so I continued on around the room, and in every cluster of pictures, most conspicuously placed, was that of my cousin Mary. As I returned with a puzzled expression of face, to my friend's chair, he said:

"The conclusion is inevitable—no occasion whatever for dissembling—I love your cousin Mary! Don't make it dramatical by starting—and what is more, notwithstanding my worthless character, foggy prospects and abominable habits, she loves me! I have duplicated her form and features until, when I write, I am conscious of her eyes looking at me from every part of the room. If the subject would admit of a pun I should say that everything else of importance had been *effaced* from my thoughts for the last week."

As Chartsey made this astounding revelation to me, I recollected Mary's manner in the morning when questioning me, and however disagreeable the thought, I came to the conclusion that Chartsey had been speaking the truth.

"I know what you are thinking of," he said, as I stood holding the picture in my hand, "Blood, casts, mammon; under such guises as respectability and prosperity.—Scout them at once, Lem, and as you know my heart to be right, trust me that my hands and head will work out its dictates."

"Chartsey," I said, "I am destined to no end of surprises. I have been opening my eyes every day of my convalescence on something new and strange."

"New and strange! Nonsense. Old as Venus, and common as good looking women. But let us drop the matter for the present. When you recover from your surprise I shall expect, if not your co-operation, at least your opinion."

"That you shall have now, if desired," I answered; "but the fact is I came here to give you a surprise and get somewhat overwhelmed myself."

"I want you to complete your Elysian pictures of the Hermitage," Chartsey said, applying a fresh match to his pipe, "for there is no denying to you that a regular Irish fairy, dropping, according to the approved Celtic fashion, out of an undulating spot in the ceiling, could not add a tint to your painting, when you were in the humor!"

"But I'm not in the humor. You know all the beauties of Lazylake as well as myself."

"Know it? to be sure I do, having shot rabbits there in the fall and fell in love in the summer, read Byron and "*Betty*" at the same time among the dead leaves, remembering the one and forgetting the other. But bear in mind, my dear fellow, that while Nature wears a continual smile in those regions, she has only a Blanche for one of us. Betty faded out long ago, I expect, into a thing of pots and kettles, and no more damaids haunt the stream to receive the mock allegiance of a made up pair."

"You're off the scent entirely, my dear fellow," I exclaimed; "I solemnly vow that nothing more tender than my health has lured me on. The beautiful *ignis fatuus* is all in your eye."

"Has affliction in the body, then, clothed your heart in sackcloth and left only the ashes of a former flame? or did I dream of the gay times at Rollingwood's last Fall and the suspicious farce *a la romanza* at Lazylake? What ever put it in my head that you took to Newport so suddenly when sne did, and transferred yourself to Saratoga so mysteriously for the same reason, when I spread all the allurements of my captivating companionship to keep you on the sea shore in vain. It was a huge *ignis fatuus*, Lem, and haunted many a brave fellow at the 'Barge' and the Club Room. Ha! your cheeks cry Peccavi!"

"Chartsey, you are incorrigible, and no more fit to entertain a sensible man than a sixpenny showman. I don't deny the soft impeachment; but, for Heaven's sake, believe me when I tell you I have no love scheme at Lazylake."

"I do believe you, my dear fellow, if you say so. I know all you want is, that the world will stand out of your sunshine; and I may say, if I wasn't the senseless Chartsey, I would be the latest Diogues and live in a tub at Lazylake.

"But presto! You want posting. I have the queerest of news to tell you, so listen to the showman. Little Miss Snig, she of the sunset tresses, the snubbed, and laughed at, has come out as an heiress, and forthwith all the good points of her disposition and body have suddenly been recognized. Instead of taking the back seat in the synagogue she wields her golden prayer book over a patrician slip at the chancel, takes a stage box at Academy, sports iron greys and footman in gilt moulding, turns the upper end of town upside down by the "regular stunners" every night, at which music and supper form the great attraction, and at which Miss Snig delights to snub all the unfortunates who happen to have left the discovery of her charms to this late day. This all appears to be the grandest joke imaginable among a set of jolly fellows who call eating her suppers and drinking her wine—patronizing her; and young Todd, who, by the way, should have another o to his name, last week buttonholed me at the Assembly rooms and let out a big secret. There was going to be a "sweet-scented tableaux at Dolly Snigs's; it was all cooked up. Jeremy Tender and Sweete Hearte and Lord Smith and Baly Jumper were all to be there and I mustn't miss the sport, a 'stunning' denoument was coming off that would eclipse Brougham and cast Francoise Ravel in the shade of his own plagiarisms forever; and I consented to be there, provided I received the credentials, a promise which Todd said would be safe if left with him; and we parted. The next day came the 'invite' done up according to the last kink of fashion, and that night, after polishing and making up, I went up to the 'Chrystal,' where Todd said they were to start from, and found the party in one of the parlors effervescing delightfully with the promise of an 'out-an-outer,' as Tender called it.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Business Cards.

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HENRY S. LEE. MASON O. SMITH.
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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT Law. Office, No. 5 Martin's Block, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. jy18d366dly

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☞ Orders left at Hempsted's Music Store promptly attended to jan6j1886w

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TERMS: PER QUARTER OF THIR teen weeks, twice a week, $20.00; Per quarter of thirteen weeks, once a week, $12.50. Orders may be left at Mr. Hempsted's Music Store, or the office of C. Von Deutsch, and with the subscriber, No. 337 Third Street, opposite the LaCrosse & R. R. depot.
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CHEAPER THAN
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CELEBRATED BALTIMORE KEG AND Can Oysters at F. RAYMOND'S Depot with C. H. Livingston, corner of Spring and West Water streets, and corner of Reed and Oregon streets, Milwaukee.

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☞ Stock warranted good into the hand of the purchaser. FRANK RAYMOND, Agent. dec28d1356w

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THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING RECENTly purchased the above property, and refitted and furnished the House throughout in a superior style, is now prepared to receive his old friends and the traveling public generally.

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ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKS, &c.,
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Address,
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CITY LAND OFFICE.
VALUABLE PROPERTY WILL BE exchanged for a good Farm. That fine Brick Hotel, "The Phelps House," corner of Chestnut and Fourth streets, Second Ward, lot 75 by 150. The building is four stories, with stores on first floor; House contains seventy-fifty rooms. The said "Phelps House" is situated in center of business, on principal business street in Second Ward. Will exchange put business property for a good Farm and lands near some village where there are schools for children. Or will give a lease for five or ten years on said House. Or will give a lease for five or ten years on said House at a low rent and exchange the furniture for a small Farm and Stock. Mr. Phelps is at present keeping the House. His health being such that he cannot give it that attention the business requires, is the reason why he offers to make the exchange.

For further particulars call at our office, corner of East Water and Michigan streets.

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BREWER
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PALE CREAM ALE,
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On Eigth, Chestnut and Prairie Streets,
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ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY SOLICITED. Price List sent by mail on application. Refers to SANDS, Brewer, Milwaukee, and Columbian Brewery, Chicago. JOHN G. SANDS, Brewer, and Manager of Spring Brewery. dec19d1y

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HAVING RECENTLY PURCHASED the Spring Brewery, on Eighth and Chestnut streets, with the view of supplying the above combined beverage in Milwaukee, I would respectfully solicit the patronage of the friends and those who have used Read's ale that desire to keep a prime Ale on draught for their patrons.

To those who are familiar with Sands' Chicago Pale Cream Ale, I need say nothing as to its quality; to those who are not, I would simply ask a trial, and I pledge myself that every effort in my power to make Sands' Pale Cream Ale as popular a beverage in Milwaukee and vicinity as it is in Chicago and surrounding country, and I trust by the assistance of lovers of good Ale, to give Sands' Milwaukee Pale Cream and Amber Ale a reputation second to none in the West.

Saloons and Families in city or country supplied by the barrel, half-barrel or case, on bottles. Ale bottled for family use in all sizes. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Price List sent by mail on application. J. J. SANDS,
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As my stock of Goods is now as complete as ever before, I should like to enjoy the patronage of all my former customers, friends, and the public in general again.

A large quantity of Segars and Tobacco, partly injured by the fire, will be sold at very low prices. jy4

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Large Sales & Small Profits.
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FOR SALE,
At Wholesale and Retail,
—BY—
J. A. BENEDICT,
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Now the
SIGN OF THE WHITE BEAR.

HAVING ADDED TO MY EXTENSIVE Stock, (purchased this Fall of Eastern Manufacturers) the complete stock of L. S. BARNUM, who was eminently proprietor of the
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Hats, Caps and Furs made to Order
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,
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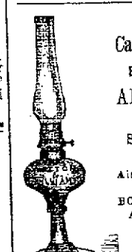

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As we confine ourselves exclusively to the sale of Carriage and Saddlery Hardware, and receive our goods direct from the hands, we are enabled to offer inducements to the trade and the manufacturer unsurpassed by any other house in the West.

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Fall--136 East Water Street--1859.
THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE DAILY RE-ceiving direct from the manufacturers, additions to their stock, and with
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Keep it the most full and complete in the market. We sell our prices uniformly at the bottom of the market, and will satisfy those who give us a call that we have facilities, as well as the disposition to please all who will give us a trial.

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ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
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A FEW OF THE ABOVE ON HAND made expressly for mixing Mortar.

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JUST RECEIVED.

A Large and Beautiful Assortment
—OF—
IRON FURNITURE.
SUCH AS

Hat Stands,	Umbrella Stands,
Fire Stands,	Fire Setts,
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ENAMELED PARLOR GRATES
FROM $6,50 TO $65,00, AT
CARLISLE & STAUGHTON'S,
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216 EAST WATER STREET,
MILWAUKEE, - - - - WISCONSIN.
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
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Manufacturers of PLANISH, PLAIN & JAPAN
TIN WARE,
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Galvanized Iron, Sheet Iron, Tin and Copper,
In large or small quantities, constantly on hand.—A large assortment of
KEROSENE AND FLUID LAMPS,
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BEST OF GOODS,
and the most faithful services will merit.
H. W. GOODRICH. S. S. JOHNSON.
Milwaukee, June 1859. jy18d367d1y

Removed to Market Square.
SMITH & SENFTLEBEN,
PRACTICAL
GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

THE SENTINEL.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 19th, 1860.

Commercial.

Receipts by Railroad for the 24 hours ending noon to-day include:

Flour, bbls	467	Dressed hogs, No...	172
Wheat, bus	7,875	Hides, lbs	5,126
Oats, bus	624	Butter, lbs	3 120
Barley, bus	232	Sundries, lbs	18,681
Corn, bus	20	Furs, lbs	1,950

MILWAUKEE DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 19th—7 P. M.

FLOUR—Quiet and nominally unchanged. We note a sale of 100 bbls "Steam Mills" Spring Extra at $4.65.

WHEAT—The market was active to-day, a good speculative demand existing, and No. 1 Spring held its own in the face of the report of a dull market at New York.—Sales: 150 bus No. 2 in store at 95c; 1,400 bus mixed No. 1 and No. 2 on track at 99c; 3,950 bus No. 1 in lots delivered and in store at 100c; 5¢c bus do delivered at 101c; 2,500 bus do to be delivered Feb'y 15th at 102c; 1,250 bus Club delivered at 103c; 75c bus sample, 4.00 bus Extra, and 150 bus mixed Winter and Spring at 105c delivered; 80 bus poor Winter at 96c; 125 bus do at 100c. Total amount reported sold, 11,521 bushels.

OATS—Sales 165 bus at 31½c delivered, and 300 bus at 32c.

BARLEY—Dull, and a shade lower. Sales 60 bus at 63c; 147 do at 66c;

CORN—Steady. Sales 100 bus shelled at 56c.

RYE—Scarce and worth 66@65c.

GRASS SEED—Firm at $2@2.15 for fair to prime Timothy.

POTATOES—Very fair qualities can be bought at 50c. The range is 45 to 50c for common and mixed to prime Neshannocks.

LARD—Held at 11c by the barrel, but rather dull.

BUTTER—Firkin 10@11c; crock and roll 12@13c.

HIDES—Steady and quoted as follows: Country green frozen 5½@6c; green salted (fall cured,) 6¾@7c; dry salted 10@11c; dry flint 12½@13½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts 172 head. Sales:

12 hogs averaging	181 lbs at	$5,05	
14 "	"	190 "	5,10
18 "	"	200 "	6,00

PROVISIONS—Continue firm and in pretty active demand for the Eastern and Canadian markets. There was a sale to-day of 500 bbls Prime pork at $16,50 for immediate delivery.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS.

RECEIVED BY MIL. & MISS. R. R.—Jan. 19.—128 bbls flour, 20 bus corn, 259 lbs rags, 140 do poultry, 910 do sundries, 1,020 do hids, 50 bbls highwines, 4 do eggs, 1 horse, 179 dressed hogs, 9 qrs beef.

RECEIVED BY MIL. & MIS. R. R.—Jan. 19.—270 bbls flour, 1,172 bus wheat, 694 bus oats, 165 do barley, 876 lbs hides, 13,611 lbs sundries.

RECEIVED BY M. & HOR. R. R.—Jan. 19.—940 bus wheat, 65 bbls flour, 157 bus barley, 3,120 lbs butter, 4 bbls hogs, 3,220 lbs hides, 1,920 do furs, 4,470 do sundries.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Jan 19.—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Less active and scarcely so buoyant; there is only a moderate local demand; shipping will buy about 5,000 extra state at 8@5 to a fair extent; sales 200 bbls at 5,20@5,25 for super state; 5,30@5,40 for extra state; 5,25@5,35 for super western; 5,30@5,50 for common to medium extra western; 5,45@5,60 for common brands extra round hoop Ohio; closing quiet. The supply of Canadian flour is limited and the market very firm; sales 450 bbls at 5,70@6,00 for common to choice ex. Rye flour in moderate request at 3,75@4,00 for common to choice. Buckwheat flour in good supply and dull at 2,87½@3,00. Corn meal dull at 3,35 for Jersey; 4,20 for Brandywine.

WHEAT—Transactions only to a limited extent and market without material change; sales 500 bus Chicago spring on p. t.; 600 bush white Ky at 1,55; and 1,700 bush white Southern at 1,40.

RYE—Steady at 84@85c.

BARLEY—Unchanged. Sales 500 bush state at 74.

CORN—Heavy and declining; sales 18,000 bus at 52@53 for new white and yellow; 60 for old yellow southern; 62 for old white do.

OATS—Moderately active; strictly prime scarce and brings full prices; sales at 40@40½c for western, Canadian and state.

WHISKEY—Firmer; sales 250 bbls at 25½@26, chiefly at the inside price.

HIDES—No sales; market dull and heavy.

ASHES—In moderate request, with sales of 60 bbls; 5,25 for pots; 6,87 for pearls.

PORK—Sales 500 bbls new mess sellers option from the 15th Mch to the 1st of April at 17,50; for a choice brand 50c per bbl paid for the privilege of calling 500 bbls in March; 17,50 for prime mess; 15,50@16 prime.

BEEF—Less active but unchanged; sales 195 bbls at 4½@5c for country prime; 5½@6c for c mess; 9@9,75 for repacked mess; 11@12 for extra mess. Beef hams quoted at 12 for state, 13,25@14,50 for western. Prime mess beef in moderate request; sales 200 tcs Chicago at 17,50.

DRESSED HOGS—A little more active at 6½@6¾.

CUT MEATS—More active; sales 600 pkgs at 6¾ for shoulders, 9@9¾ for hams.

BACON—Quiet; sales 25 hhds city cut Canada middles at 8¾.

LARD—Moderate request; sales 125 bbls at 10¼@10¾.

BUTTER—Selling at 12@17 for Ohio, and 15@24 for state.

CHEESE—In fair demand at 9@11½.

TALLOW—Small sales reported at 10¾@10½.

HOPS—Quiet; sales at 12@18.

SUGAR—Steady; sales 50 hhds Cuba at 7¾@7¾.

COFFEE—Quiet and firm.

MOLASSES—2d board—Not very active but are higher; Cuba 30@32c; New Orleans 38@40c.

RICE—Quiet and steady at 4¾@5¾.

FREIGHTS—Quiet and steady; to Liverpool, per steamer, 7½d; per sail, 7½d; per steamer to London, 7½d; per sail, 7½d; per steamer to Glasgow, 7½d; per sail, 7½d; per steamer to Bristol, 7½d; per sail, 7½d; per steamer to Hull, 7½d; per sail, 7½d; per steamer to Antwerp, 7½d; per sail, 7½d; per steamer to Rotterdam, 7½d; per sail, 7½d; per steamer to Hamburg, 7½d; per sail, 7½d; per steamer to Bremen, 7½d; per sail, 7½d; per steamer to Amsterdam, 7½d; per sail, 7½d; per steamer to Havre, 7½d; per sail, 7½d; per steamer to Bordeaux, 7½d; per sail, 7½d; per steamer to Cork for orders, 7½d; per sail, 7½d; per steamer to Genoa, 7½d; per sail, 7½d; per steamer to Trieste, 7½d; per sail, 7½d; per steamer to Leghorn, 7½d; per sail, 7½d; per steamer to Marseilles, 7½d; per sail, 7½d; per steamer to Barcelona, 7½d; per sail, 7½d; per steamer to Malaga, 7½d; per sail, 7½d; per steamer to Cadiz, 7½d; per sail, 7½d; per steamer to Lisbon, 7½d; per sail, 7½d; per steamer to Oporto, 7½d; per sail, 7½d; per steamer to Gibraltar, 7½d; per sail, 7½d; per steamer to Naples, 7½d; per sail, 7½d; per steamer to Ancona, 7½d; per sail, 7½d; per steamer to Trieste, 7½d; per sail, 7½d; per steamer to Venice, 7½d; per sail, 7½d; per steamer to Genoa